The Millheim Journal.

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THE DYING CHILD.

Mother, I am tired; I long to sleep so!
Let thy bosom be my sleeping place:
Only promise me thou wilt not weep so—
For thy tears fall burning on my face.

Here 'tis cold, and there the clouds are fleeting;
But in dreamland there are sunny skies:
And the angel-children give me greeting,
Soon as I have closed my wearied eyes.

Dost thou see that angel coming, mother?
Dost thou hear the music of his wings?
White they are; they shine on one another;
Beautiful from God the light he brings!

Rosy wings are coming, too, from heaven!
Angel-children wave them as they fly—
Mother, shall I live till mine are given?
Or, before I get them, must I die?

Mother, wherefore dost thou look so earnest?
Wherefore dost thou press thy cheek to mine?
Wet it feels, and yet like fire thou burnest;
Surely, mother, I shall still be thine!

Thou hast promised me thou wouldst not weep so:
If thou sobbest, I shall sob with the!
Oh, I am so tired: I long to sleep so!
Mother look! the angel kisses me.

A BURIED SECRET.

Even in the kindly shadows of the gathering twilight, she looked older than he, this woman of rare grace and matchless charm, whose eyes rested so worshipfully on the face of the man who had thrown himself on the cushion at her feet—older than the years themselves would warrant for she, Sydney Reed, was in reality but six years George Winston's senior. But six years leave their impress when their way lies over burning plow shares.

There were lines upon the lovely face, and a sadness in the beautiful eyes, no time unaided could have wrought. She passed her hand now, half-bewilderingly, across her brow.

"Is sorrow for me really at an end?" she murmured. "I can not grasp it!"

"At an end forever, darling, if my strength avails anything to keep it from your door, for to-night you belong for the last time to yourself To-morrow you belong to me!" answered the young, confident voice.

He was but 22, this boy. She was 28, and a widow. Her married life had been one of unutterable wretchedness. Four years before, her husband had deserted her. Two years later she had learned of his death, which had taken place in a drunken brawl in a far Western city.

She had put on the outward badge of morning in memory of the days when he, handsome and reckless, had smiled away her girl's heart. She buried in his unseen grave herweight of woe, and with it all his faults. She thought, too, that she had long buried youth and happiness, but three months since they had resurrected themselves, listening to George Winston's pleading words and loving prayer, she found resistance had failed her, and so granted him the boon he asked of her.

And to morrow was to be her second wedding day. Fondly and hopefully he painted to her the coming years, each moment of which should be to her a recompense for past misery. She said little. It was such joy to hear his voice, to feel his touch, to creep into the shelter of his love and rest there, grateful and content.

It was 10 o'clock when she bade him good-night. She still felt the tender pressure of his lips upon her as she mounted the stairs to her room. She had made him leave her thus early because some of her preparations were yet to be made for to-morrow, and she had promised him to retire before midnight—though her waking dreams, she said, were so much sweeter than any slumber might bestow, she hardly thought the exchange a fair one.

There were some letters she wanted to look over—some to be destroyed, others to be preserved. Among these latter were a few he had written her, during a short absence, a month previous.

She took out the first from its wrapper to re-read, but had not turned the page when there came a low rap at the door.

"Come in!" she replied, half-impatiently without looking up.

She had given orders to her servants not to be disturbed. She had told Maria, her maid, to come to her at midnight. It was not yet half-past ten.

The door opened at her summons, but no one entered or spoke.

"Well, Maria, what is it?" she questioned and slowly raised her eyes, to find—no Maria, no servant, but a man's form, gaunt and haggard, darkening the threshold—a man's eyes, hot and burning, fixed upon her face.

She sat carved into stone. It was pitiful to see the blood recede from her face, leaving it white and drawn. If three hours previously she had looked older than her lover, ten years were now added to her age.

Her lover? No longer had she a right to the sweet title, for he whose gaze held hers was her living husband—the man whom for two years she had mourned as dead.

He came forward at last closing the door behind him and advancing, with feeble, tottering steps toward her

"Speak to me!" he said. "Give me one word of welcome, one word of forgiveness!"

She opened her lips then, but no sound came.

"I—I know," he went on. "You need not tell me You were to have been married. It would have been a crime. But for this, I would not have come. I would still have let you give credence to my death. Oh, Sydney, will you believe me when I swear to you that, both for your sake and my own, I wish to God I were!"

The utter misery of his tone brought her own desolate anguish more fully before her. With a low cry she buried her face in her hands. The letter she held fell from them. Still she heard her husband speaking as though from afar off.

"Courage, Sidney!" he said.. "You will only need patience, dear. Look at me! It is not hard to see that I am a doomed man. I have never recovered from the wound I received in the affray in which they reported me to have been killed. Dissipation helped the work along though since that night, Sidney, no drop of liquor has touched my lips. When a man stands so close to death that he recognizes his icy breath, he sees things with a new clearness. During my long and desperate illness, I thought of you with a longing you can never dream of, but I dared not send for you. I felt that all my right was forfeited. Nor will I trouble you now. When I am dead you shall learn of your freedom. Until that time you will hear of or from me never again."

He stooped as he finished. She knew that he lifted up the material of her dress and pressed it a moment to his lips.

Slowly and falteringly he again crossed the room. His hand was on the knob of the door, when she broke the spell that bound her, and rose up to her feet.

"Stay, Harold!" she said. "Your place is here. It was you who deserted me. You shall not say that I deserted you."

He staggered against the wall.

"Oh, my God!" he cried; "is this an angel or a woman who thus speaks to me?"

"It is no angel," she answered "only a woman, striving to do her duty so plainly marked before her."

But the strength which had upheld him in his hopelessness now failed him. With a great cry he cast himself down at her feet, striving in vain to catch the sobs which so cruelly rent him.

Very gently she soothed him. She had no time to realize her own misery, until, at last, she left him, quiet, and sleeping, in a room beneath her feet.

How the night had passed she never knew. With locked hands clasped before her she sat watching the dawn break conscious neither of heat nor cold, of day nor darkness, until at 9 o'clock, her maid brought a cup of coffee to her door. The servants had been apprised of the master's return the night before. She took the coffee now and drank it."

"When Mr. Winston comes," she said, "admit him yourself, Maria, and bring him imediately here to me."

An hour later her door opened.

"Not dressed, my darling!" cried a happy voice. "Sidney, in God's name what has happened?"

With marvelous strength and calm she told him all. He listened silently until she had quite finished, and then, with one bound, he had gathered her to his arms.

"What is this man to you, that he should take you from me? You are mine—mine! I never will forego my claim!"

At the old tender masterfulness of his tones, her womanhood reasserted itself, She bowed her head upon his breast and burst into a passion of sobs.

"My love—my own!" he whispered 'This is but a chimera of the darkness. Our wedding day has dawned—you are mine! Oh, my darling come to me!'

But now she lifted up her face.

"He is my husband, George," she said. "My duty lies with him. Now leave me I can bear no more. You, who have always said you loved best in me my womanhood, my purity—you would not tempt me to sin? No, dear. Leave me and forget me You are young—you have but to look for happiness and find it."

"No, Sidney. I can not resist your words; you bid me go, and I obey you. But first love, I exact a promise, when you are free, send me word. I will leave an address where a letter will always reach me. I must put the ocean between us—I could not stay here and prove obedient else; but, my own, I never will renounce my claim—and be it one year or ten, or twenty, one line will bring me to your side, to leave it never again."

Then, with a thousand mad kisses, he sealed the promise he had exacted, and went out from her, believing earth held no such wretched man as he.

Five years had passed—five years to Sydney Reed of faithful, devoted duty—five years during which her love and care alone fostered the feeble spark of life in Harold Reed's remorseful heart, and then he laid the heavy burden down, and, with his last words murmurs of grateful love and blessing, the tired eyes closed, shutting out forevermore the vision which all these years had been their light and gladness.

She had had no word from George all this time. He had kept his promise faithfully. For a year longer, she, too, would be silent, and then—ah then she would send for him. Once more she would look into his face—oncemor listen to his voice.

They might be friends only, but would friendship e'er before have been so sweet? The love she long repressed as sin still held sway. It had burst its fetters and had renewed its strength. When the time came for her to write the letter she knew not how to word it. though every day for months she had fancied the hour when she should pen it. But at last she wrote this simple words:

"Come to me, George. "You will not have forgotten me, and I—I have lived but to remember."

"SYDNEY REED."

These she sealed and addressed to the address he had given her, and sank back in her chair to dream awhile, ere touching her bell and ordering it posted.

A happy smile played upon her lips. The future so long closed to her, again opened its gates of promise and feasted her hungry gaze.

Idly she took up a paper at her hand holding it before her eyes as a screen from the fire, when her attention was arrested by a name—the name which was inscribed upon the envelope whose ink was scarcely yet dry.

It was a printed description of George Winston's marriage to the young and beautiful heiress of one of England's noblemen. The marriage had taken place in London, a fortnight before.

Once, twice, thrice she read it through and then, very quietly reaching forth, she took up the letter she had written, pressed it an instant to her white quivering lips, and, falling upon her knees, dropped it in the flames.

As the fire darted up she laughed aloud in the strange stillness. Others would have seen but the light the paper gave, but she saw more—it was the funeral pyre of a broken heart.

Early Shearing.

There are some practices among farmers that are good, but when adopted by careful men and under favorable circumstances, would be dangerous in the extreme governed by different conditions. Early shearing of sheep may be reckoned as one of them; for, while it is desirable to shear coarse-wooled sheep before going to pasture, as they often pull off and cot their wool on bushes if the fleece is left on, still if the flock is not in prime condition and a cold snap should follow shearing, there might be danger of suffering, and perhaps loss of life unless very good protection could be given them. We are acquainted with good flocks of fine-wooled sheep that have been sheared about the first of April for several years, with no loss of life: but they are always in good condition and can be confined in a very warm barn, if need be, after being sheared.

We have known more sheep to die from the effects of shearing in June than April, but most of these died after being driven back to their mountain pastures after shearing, and just before a cold rain storm; mostly in one particular season when it was unusually cold for the month of June. We are acquainted with a flock of medium coarse sheep that have been sheared the last week in March or first of April for at least ten years, without any loss of sheep that were strong at the time of shearing; our own flock also has been sheared early for a longer period than that, with the loss of only two sheep. These sheep were both yearling rams, in good condition, and they were both dead the next morning after being sheared. We have no doubt that these rams, although they had been together during the entire winter, did not know each other after being sheared and fought all night, or long enough to get thoroughly heated, and thus met their deaths on lying down to cool off.

In 1871 we sheared, May 9th. In 1872, May 9th. In 1873, May 20th. In 1874, April 8, followed by cold equally weather on the 11th and 12th. In 1875, sheared, April 24th. In 1876, the 17th of April, followed by cool weather. In 1877, April 4th, cool weather following. In 1878, April the 4th. In 1879, April 8th. In 1880, April 13th. Also April 13th in 1881. We propose to shear the last week in March or the first of April the present year if the weather is suitable, as the sheep are due to commence to drop their lambs the 8th of April. It is thought by good flock-masters that it gives a check to the milk of the ewes if sheared after lambing, which we presume is true, as it is well know by those who practice weighing the milk of cows daily, that an unfavorable change of weather sensibly affects the milk.

A Plea for The Nose-Ring.

This ornament, called in India the "nuth," is commended by a learned writer as a most charming ornament, adding much to the attractions of the ladies, who now wear it in a great many parts of India. The ring is described as being made of gold or silver, according to the means of the wearer, and measuring nearly four inches in circumference. It has one or two pearls strung upon it, and is fixed in this manner on the nose: One end of the metal is passed through a hole bored inside about the middle of the right nostril of the nose, and is then inserted into a small cavity in the other end of the metal destined to receive it. It is the exclusive privilege of married women to wear this decoration, but single ladies console themselves by wearing an inferior substitute for it about one-third of the size. If the ring is lost the hole in the nostril is apt to close up; and the young ladies whose rings are mislaid have a way of putting dried grass into the aperture to keep it open. The boring of the nostril generally takes place when the girl is about five or six years old. A company assembles and sweetmeats are distributed, the patient receiving the lion's share, and being encouraged by well-meant comments on the part of the spectators. The "nuth" was originally a purely Hindoo ornament, but is now worn by Mahometans also, especially in the Northwestern provinces. It gives such an elegance and a charm to the face, as it hangs from the nose and kisses the lips, as cannot be secured in any other way. And, to do it full justice, it makes the face look much more beautiful and attractive than a pound of powder and a full hour's making up of the eyes and the hair of the toilet of some English ladies could possibly do, leaving the waste of time and money in the latter case out of the question.

Smith's Grindstones.

Some years ago an Austin merchant whom we will call Smith, because that was, and is, the name painted on his sign-board, sent an order for goods to a New York firm. Smith belonged to the old school, He kept a very extensive general store, had plenty of money, kept all his accounts in a pocket memorandum book, and didn't know the difference between double entry bookkeeping and the science of correlative hydrostatics. Among other things he ordered were twelve gross assorted clothes pins twelve ditto grindstones. When he ordered the grindstones he meant to order an assortment of twelve grindstones. The shipping clerk of the New York firm was astonished when he read the order. He went to the manager and said; "For heaven's sake! What do they want with twelve gross—1,728—grindstones in Texas?" The manager said it must be a mistake, and telegraphed Smith. "Wasn't it a mistake ordering so many grindstones?" Old man Smith prided himself, on never making a mistake. He had no copy of his order to refer to, and if he had he would not have referred to it: because he knew he had only ordered twelve grindstones. So he wrote back: "Probably you think you know my business better than I do. I always order what I want, and I want what I order. Send on the grindstones." The New York firm knew Smith was a little eccentric, but that he always paid cash on receipt of invoice, and was able to buy a dozen quarries full of grindstones if he cared to indulge in such luxuries, so they filled his order as written, and chartered a schooner, filled her full of grindstones, and cleared her for Galveston. They wrote to Smith and said that they hoped the consignment of grindstones by schooner would keep him going until they could charter another vessel. Smith sold grindstones at wholesale, and at low figures on long time, for some three years afterwards.

Adorning the Sunrise sea.

Perhaps three centuries ago the wilderness bordering on Massachusetts was the scene of as weird and uncanny a form of idolatry as was recently revived by a band of aborigines. Six chiefs of the Zuni nation have made a pilgrimage from their home, New Mexico, to the "Ocean of the Sunrise, to pay homage to the god of the waters, one of their principal deities. For 196 years their supply of holy water from the great sea had not been replenished, and the chiefs and medicine men were sent on the long journey to propitiate the Great Spirit and implore his continued favor. They are accompanied by Prof. Frank H. Cushing of the Smithsonian Institution, who some years ago went among them to study their habits and traditions. So fascinated did he become that to assist in his investigations he made himself one of them and was adopted by a chief. He participated in the ceremony, and acted as interpreter for the Zunis. The savages are remarkably fine looking men for Indians, and they have been the objects of much interest and attention during their stay.

The Mayor tendered the city steamer for the ceremony, and at 2 o'clock a crowd of 200 or more persons sailed for Deer Island. When the boat fairly got into the stream and the harbor broadened out in their view the Indians, awe-struck by the sight of so much water, began to mumble prayers to the God of the Ocean and chant sacred songs, scattering at the same time to the winds and waves pinches of a consecrated meal made of ground shells and sand mingled with powdered white corn. Thus they offered, as their religion teaches, the sea's products to the sea itself, and also the grain, which is to them the symbol of terrestrial life.

The director of their wanderings in the strange land of the East vainly attempted to convince them that the water upon which they then were was not the unlimitable deep of which they had heard from the traditions preserved in their tribe. They continued their prayers and scattering of meal for a considerable time, after which they looked upon the water and vessels about them with a quiet wonder that seemed too deep for expression.

As the steamer approached Deer Island, Mr. Cushing put on his Indian dress and made preparations to take his charge on shore. The wind blew a half gale and was nipping and chill, but the sky was clear, the air invigorating, and the scene unusually beautiful. The waves were smoothed by the wind that blew off the shore, and the tide was rising as the Indians reached the two tents which had been pitched for them on the shore of the Ocean of Sunrise. Into the larger of these tents the Zunis and Mr. Cushing retired to prepare themselves for the ceremonies. When they emerged upon the sand they betook themselves with solemn step to the shore, followed by the crowd.

A stranger procession never appeared hereabouts.

First came several policemen, who attempted to keep the crowd in order, and shouted loudly to it all the time to "keep back," which, as usual, the crowd did not do.

Then came Mr. Cushing clad in a blue shirt of native cloth, buckskin leggings and moccasins decorated with silver buttons, crescents, and buckles, strings of beads, and shell bracelets. He wore upon upon his head a bearskin cap, somewhat like Robinson Crusoe's traditional head gear, with a number of feathers stuck into the side of it, and was agreeably decorated with a streak of black paint, which ran under bosh eyes and across his nose, while a large spot of the same appeared on each cheek.

The chiefs were dressed like Mr. Cushing, except that one wore gorgeous green breeches and had a skin skull cap on his head, while another had breeches of a stuff resembling black plush. All were painted in the pleasing pattern above described in the case of Mr. Cushing, except that the color favored by one was red and by another yellow. The effect, however, was about the same, and in no case entirely pleasing. The Indians bore upon their backs their shields and weapons of war, and in their hands carried hollow gourds and glass vases with which to take up the sacred water.

After a protracted and irregular scramble over the rocks the celebrants of the rite, followed by the irregular mob of sightseers, reached a point where they could look eastward over the sea. Squatting on their haunches on the weedy rocks they began to chant a prayer in a low monotone, and as they chanted scattered meal from their pouches upon the sea, in four different directions, to propitiate the Gods of the North and of the South, of the South of the upper and of the lower regions, the Mother of the Ocean, and the Father of the World. The symbol of this strewn meal is of a road or path which the priests mark out with it, signifying a request that the paths in life of the supplants and their children may be 'finished' to use the Zuni expression. or drawn out to a distant end, as we might say.

As the sea rose, a number of the more venturesome members of the assembly found themselves out from the shore and were obliged to wade back to the beach. while an enterprising photographer, who had boldly planted himself on two small rocks in the very front of the kneeling Zunis and trained his camera upon them, was soaked up to his knees before his negative was taken.

The Indians, however, were much pleased with the rising drizzle, considering it a mark of especial favor on the part of the gods of the sea, and, despite Mr. Cushing's attempts to dissuade them from remaining, they persisted in completing their chant and petition. They even looked upon their counsellor with some disfavor and urged him not to be faint hearted, but to remain and see the favorable purpose of the gods. Although seeing the sea on this occasion for the first time they manifested not the slightest alarm, but were evidently awe-struck and impressed with the majesty and power of the waters.

When they came ashore out of the water they formed a circle, sitting close together, and smoked sacred cigarettes made of cane filled with consecrated tobacco. As they smoked they prayed and blew the smoke among the feathers of the prayer sticks they carried. Then they case the prayer sticks into the waves, Then the two head chiefs waded back into the water and filled their gourds and vases and went to the tents. On the way they whirled in the air sticks at the end of thongs, making a whizzing noise. The gods were thus informed that the ceremony was finished. Another song was chanted, reciting the good expected to result from the act of worship. The sacred meal was four times scattered westward, the direction they must take in returning to their own land. In addition to the gourds and vases, the Indians took back seven large demijohns of sea water, which, which will be consecrated after their return.

The concluding ceremony was the initiation of Mr. Cushing into the highest order of the bow. He was taken to the shore, stripped of his headdress, was baptized, and his hands were washed. Incantations were chanted meanwhile, and then the chiefs embraced him. On his return, however, he must subject himself to several trying ordeals, one test being a fas of four days and nights. He will then be permitted to read the secret history of the tribe, which is expected to throw much light upon Indian history in America.

He Knew Bill.

It was when the Seventh regiment of New York were about to take their departure from Boston after a visit during which the members expressed themselves as having been royally entertained, that a certain high private in fatigue turban hat worn evtremely jauntily, cheeks rosy with enjoyment, and himself redolent with the aroma of Piper Heidsick, halted in School street and asked a bystander:

"Wha' bildin's that, sir?"

"City Hall," was the reply.

"Ce-ay all! Hang 'f dou gwin see mayor—mus' be goo feller—mayor Boston."

The steps and staircase were accordingly mounted, and the party in question found himself before a dignified personage who came forward on hearing he had "m'ssage for mayor."

"Missier Mayor, I wan' say you done us proud—square thing—your head's level sir—Seventh regiment, sir!"

"Yes," said the mayor, interrupting with dignity; His honor, Mayor Wickham of New York has called on me and said that--"

"O, yes! Bill Wickham—G company—reg'lar brick; know him all to pieces—well, hope he's sa'sfied, too."

"Yes, sir; Mayor Wickham expressed his gratification that—"

"Yes—well, glad he's sa'sfied, I'll tell Bill 'sall right; good bye. Missier Mayor—by the bye, got little fine cut terbaccer about you?"

"No, sir; I do not use the article."

"Sorry; you loose good deal—ver sorry such lack o' taste. Goo' mornin',"—and he easily sauntered out leaving the mayor amused if not surprised at the frightened gap made by his visitor between "His Honor Mayor Wickham," and "Bill Wickham, G company."

Proof Reading.

A first-class proof-reader, in addition to a general and practical acquaintance with typography, should understand clearly the grammar and idiomatic structure of the mother-tongue, and have, as it were, an encyclopedia knowledge of the names, times and productions of its writers, as well as a thorough familiarity with the Bible, Shakspeare, etc. He should be, in fact, a living orthographical, biographical, geographical, historical and scientific dictionary, with some smattering of Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German. Yet all these accomplishments are valueless unless he possesses a keen and quick eye, that, like a hound, can detect an error almost by scent. There are eyes of this sort, that with a cursory glance will catch a solitary error in a page. The world is little aware how greatly many authors are indebted to a competent proof-reading, for not only reforming their spelling and punctuation, but for valuable suggestions in regard to style, language and grammar—thus rectifying faults which would have rendered their works fair game for the critic.

With patience sour grapes become sweetmeats and mulberry leaves turn to satin.

Will She Walk?

Will most of the fashionable New York girls, now that spring has come, take a three mile walk every fine, morning from end to end of Central park?

No. They will not.

Why not?

Because most fashionable New York girls are not made to go on foot.

Why so?

Because their artificial heels are too high, and their real heels, toes and ankles too weak to carry them so far.

How will they get through the park?

They will be hauled through the park by prancing steeds in covered carriages, which shall keep the sun's impertinent rays from damaging their complexions.

What else would the sun do if they allowed it to shine on them a little?

It would get into them and go through their skins into their blood and from thence into their delicate and lovely bones. It would enrich their blood, tone up their nerves, strengthen their muscles, stiffen their bones and make more elastic their beautiful joints.

How will these poor helpless girls try to get this needed tonic into them which this orb of day is ready to give without money and without price?

By taking pills and powders at $5 per doctor's visit,

How many of the thousands of young ladies of leisure in New York could have been found walking in Central Park yesterday?

Perhaps fifty.

How many on horseback?

Perhaps one hundred.

Where were the rest?

They were at home, breathing may be sewer gas or carpet and bric-a-brac dust, or they were on Broadway, or on Fourteenth street, breathing St. Patrick's day in the morning dust, or they were packed in air tainted street cars, breathing all sorts of dust.

What may be seen on any fine day in the public gardens of Vienna and Berlin?

There may be seen many elegantly dressed ladies sitting four hours under the trees or in the sunshine, sewing, knitting or reading.

And then?

And then at 4 or 5 o'clock, they dine at another garden in the open air, while a large orchestra pours through trumpet and bugles and fiddles and flutes music into their ears, and all about visions of flowers, shrubbery, trees, statues and fountains are poured into their eyes, while they leisurely place the foaming Culmbacher or Pilsner, with the nourishing kalbfleisch or wiener schnitzel, within reach of their digestive apparatus.

And how do they look?

They seem robust and healthy, and the bloom on their cheecks looks as if it had struck in and had come to stay.

And why are they thus robust and healthy?

Because they live so much out of doors and breathe pure air, and pure air is pure life and pure food.

Well, what is the matter with us that makes 800 people die in one week in New York?

Maybe it is because science does not keep pace with civilization, and because maybe our closely built, crammed together civillization knocks down more pins than it sets up, and sends so many of us to Greenwood cemetery, which, during the past year, according to the annual report, has shown such cheering and gratifying evidence of prosperity through the sale of the narrow houses prepared for all the living.

Save Your Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the heart that prompted them under the green sod. Above all, never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The elderly spinster finds in the impassioned offer she so foolishly rejected twenty years ago a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it, she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former self in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her dressing room. The "widow indeed" derives a sweet and solemn consolation from the letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land. from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him. No photographs can so vividly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than the image of the features—it is a reflex of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters.

Coniderable changes in the water-level of several lakes in California and Oregon are reported. It is stated that Goose lake, thirty miles long, was nearly dry in 1853 and 1854, but contained ten feet of water in 1870 and its depth has since been increasing. Clear lake is also ten feet deeper than in 1854; while Tulie lake, in the same region, is now ten to fifteen feet higher than then.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 11., 1882.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemyer and J D Shortess Preach's

Rev. P. C, weidemyer will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

unday School at 1½ P. M.—John Kimport, Supt.

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday afternoon

United Brethren.

Rev. Shannon, Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday morning.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Preaching in Millheim next Sunday afternoon, and in Aaronsburg in the evening.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. K. Luse, Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.

Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.

C. W. Hartman, Sec. W. L. Bright, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½, P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.

D. L. Zerby, Sec. T. G. Ernard, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.

A. Walter, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.

J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Pres't.

Just at this time everything seems to be harmonious and lovely in the Republican camp. The recent arbitration of the chief sachems in Philadelphia, has awarded the goods and chattels of the concern so manifestly fair that all concerned are happy. Cameron—of course with much reluctance, has agreed to do the bossing for another year and will see to it that none but the right stripe be appointed to office. Beaver and the balance of the slate are to be nominated. Charley Wolfe and the others of the Independent gang agree to take out all their claims and demands in principles, platforms and resolutions, and a general balance of accounts is struck by a promise of reform *next year*. The Independents of course get the best of the bargain by many odds, and are as jubilant over the result of the settlement as was the Irish hod carrier, who wrote back to his old friends in Ireland what a pleasant passtime it was to carry the hod in *Ammirrica*. All that is necessary for me to do, wrote Pat, is to carry plenty of brick and mortar, and the bosses do all the *work* themselves.

Subornation of Perjury.

Williamsport, May 6.—Late last night McKenney Smith, ex-County Commissioner, was arrested for subornation of perjury growing out of his trial and acqnittal for forgery before the Criminal Court this week, and held for trial. The information was made by A. J. Webster, one of counsel engaged in prosecuting him for forgery. His arrest was hastened last night by a suspicion that he was preparing to skip the county to av oid further prosecution for peculations while in office. To-day the Board of County Commissioners employed Samuel L. Lina, P. R. Allen and Addison Candor to conduct the proposed suit against the members of the old board on the charge of robbing the county. Their arrest will soon follow and their alleged crooked conduct will undergo a rigid judicial investigation.

URIAH MOYER TO HANG.

Supreme Court Refuses Appeal for New Trial.

Selinsgroee, May 5.—The case of the commonwealth against Uriah Moyer, one of the convicted and sentenced Kintzler murd erers, came up in the supreme court and it was non prossed. The defendant wanted the case continued, but the co urt refused the application. It is not k nown whether there will be an effort to secure the intervention of the board of pardons. Uriah Moyer is the member of the mountain gang who fled to Michigan soon after the murder, and remained there, as he suppposed, in safe concealment for some time. Detective Lyon discovered his whereabouts, however, and arrested him. Moyer was sentenced to death and an appeal was taken to the supreme court.

Racine, Wisconsin, had a fire last Saturday that consumed forty-four buildings and 10,000,000 feet of lumber.

TERRIBLE CRIME

LORD CAVENDISH AND HIS UNDER SECRETARY ASSASSINATED.

The man murdered whom Forster had selected to carry out his peace policy in Ireland.

Advices from Dublin under date of May 6th state that Secretary Lord Cavendish, and Under Secretary Burke, were cruelly assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, at about 7 o'clock of that day. They were both strolling in the park about half a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the chief secretary's lodge when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them both several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found about ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about ten minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening and in broad daylight. The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. Surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Mr. Burke's body away to town, where an examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the clef secretary displayed the same dreadful wounds, in addition to which his left arm was also broken and torn as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to Steven's hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held. The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Mr. Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be no clue to the assassins at present, but the police are taking most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin besides their gold watches were found in the pockets of the victims which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery. Great excitement prevails throughout Dublin and widespread indignation is expressed over the event.

No motive is known for the dreadful deed, and no clue to the dastardly assassins is yet apparent.

A CONDUCTOR'S CONDUCT.

It Costs a Railroad Company Three Thousand Dollars.

New York, May 5.—Wm. Peas today obtained a judgement for $3,000 against the Delaware and Lackawana railroad company for forcible ejection from a train because he offered the conductor the wrong part of an excursion ticket, the other part having been taken up by mistake by another conductor.

The contract for the grading and masonry of the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg rail road has been awarded to Thomas Reilly, of Pottsville and William Nolan of Reading. The work will require about a year, and is estimated to cost over a million dollars.

The beautiful and massive court house of Allegheny county was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday. The loss is $200,000, with only $50,000 insured. One life was also lost.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John D. Foote, late of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. T. Musser,
Administrator.

Aaronsburg,
April 13th, 1882. 15-6t

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Ketner, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB KETNER,
Administrator.

Haines twp., May 11th, 1882. 6t

All persons having unsettled accounts with decedent are hereby requested to present them for settlement at his late residence on Saturday, May 27th, inst.

JACOB KETNER.

6t

Annual Financial Statement
OF PENN SCHOOL DISTRICT,
For the year ending June 5th, 1882.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of duplicate for school purposes		$673.97
Less 5 per cent. on $955.18—$18.25		
Exhonerations	11.07	29.32
		644.65
Cash from former Treasurer		191.35
State appropriation		145.91
		$981.91

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$615.00
Millheim Boro', tuition for 18 pupils	57.28
Fuel	66.50
Repairs	21.56
Secretary's Salary	25.00
Treasurer's Commission	16.06
Adam Hoy, professional services for '80	10.00
Printing and Auditors' fees	8.00
Balance in treasury	162.51
	$981.91

Balance in treasury, $162.51.

JACOB DUTWEILER, President.
D. E. GENTZEL, Treasurer.

Attest:
G. W. HARTER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, auditors of Penn township, having carefully examined the above accounts, find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

C. Alexander,
J. J. Gentzel,
J. W. Moyer,
} Auditors.

April 22nd, 1882.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands for Taxes for 1880 and 1881, and previous years.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed to the 12th day of June, A. D, 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, A. D., 1882, at one o'clock, p. m.:

ACRES.	PER.	WARRANTEE NAMES.	TAXES.
		BENNER TOWNSHIP.	
2		John Davis	$ 1 23
50		J D Harris	2 05
50		J J Lingle	2 05
100		Wm Humes (owner)	4 10
50		Charles Shuey (owner)	2 05
		BOGGS TOWNSHIP.	
397	115	D. Carscadden	35 73
305	112	John Cochran	27 45
12	63	Roland Curtin	1 08
142		Ann Deal	12 87
433	163	Wm Gray	38 97
431	137	Martha Godfrey	38 78
433	163	Jonathan Harvey	19 49
433	163	Joseph Higby	39 17
418	40	William Hood	37 62
431	40	Moses Hood	10 38
150		Sarah Lane	13 50
433	163	David Lewis	39 17
181		J M Lucas & J P Packer	16 28
300		Frank McCoy	27 00
¾ of	196	Packer & Lucas	9 85
		BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.	
415		James Black	6 25
433	163	Robert Brady	6 53
433	163	William P Brady	13 25
433	163	John Brady	6 53
433	163	Alexander Bell	26 42
433	163	William Bingham	64 97
433	163	John Boyd	12 70
415		John Byers	25 97
433	163	William Cook	13 25
433	163	John Cowden	13 25
433	163	William Dewart	6 53
433	163	John Dewart	6 53
433	163	Henry Donnelly	6 53
433	163	Samuel M Fox	13 00
433	163	Robert Gray	6 53
433	163	William Gray	6 53
433	163	Thomas Grant	13 25
433	163	Alexander Greayes	13 00
433	163	Charles Goben	6 53
433	163	Thomas Hamilton	13 00
433	153	George Harrison	64 97
433	163	John Hussel	13 25
433	163	Pierson Hunt	64 97
433	163	Alexander Hunter	26 42
433	163	John Kidd	6 53
433	163	John Lyon	13 25
433	153	Blair McLanahan	64 97
433	153	George McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Polly McLanahan	64 97
433	153	Ann McLanahan	64 97
433	153	George Mead	64 97
200		William Miller	6 00
433	163	Joseph Morris	13 00
433	153	John Nicholson	64 97
216	83	Jeremiah Parker	6 44
433	153	Andrew Pettit	64 97
433	163	Henry Shaffer	13 25
433	163	Samuel Scott	13 00
415		John Shym	12 47
415		Sarah M Talman	12 47
433	153	Tench Francis	64 97
433	163	James Towers	6 53
415		Joseph J Wallace	5 65
415	163	Joseph Wallace	13 00
415		John Wetzel	12 99
415		Jacob Weidner	50 63
433	163	Bird Wilson	13 00
433	163	Samuel Young	26 42
433	163	Benjamin Young	13 00
		CURTIN TOWNSHIP.	
434		Robert Ainesley	20 83
415		Charles Allen	7 20
376		Samuel Baird	9 01
185		William P Brady	1. 76
337		Lindley Coats	8 04
150		Paul Custer	3 61
30		John Curtin	4 32
71	131	Roland Curtin	16 11
434	163	Abijah Davis	41 55
¾ of	311	Peter Denaven	11 57
106		Joseph Devling	5 07
434		Joseph Devling	20 85
135		Henry Donald	25 97
¾ of	311	Cadwalader Evans	11 97
415		William Elliott	13 93
415		Esther Eddy	53 23
415		Robert Gray	9 97
415		William Gray	9 97
415		William Gilbert	39 84
360		Martha Godfrey	86 40
300	142	John W Godfrey	28 80
120		Peter Hahn	2 88
415		Susan Hahn	9 97
433	120	Charles Hall	5 01
60		Ed Hallet	8 64
433		Joseph Higby or Bigle	41 55
142		Thomas Humphrey	3 39
203		James Irwin	14 61
380¾		Joseph Kelso	36 48
403		Rebecca Kelso	38 67
409		Joseph Kelso	19 20
200		Mary Lane	14 40
150		Sarah Lane	43 20
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac Longstreth	14 86
207½		Caleb Lawns	14 86
207½		Isaac L Ingstreth	14 86
70		John S Mason	6 72
415		John McCauley	14 40
200		Philip Meyers	28 80
100		Simon Meyers	14 40
420	48	Michael Meyers	60 48
420	48	Valentine Meyers	60 48
196		James Miller	14 15
400		William P Mitchell	19 20
434		William P Mitchell	20 75
220		William P Mitchell	31 56
200		John P Mitchell	13 02
313	112	Ellis L Orvis	15 02
434		J W Packer	20 83
42		J W Packer	2 03
15		J W Packer	37
326		J W Packer	15 63
110		William M Packer	5 28
53		Cline Quigley	1 44
160		Peter Smith	12 00
433	153	Samuel Scott	41 55
433	163	Mary Talman	20 85
200		Richard Tunis	9 80
200		Richard Tunis	3 84
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
217		Fishburn Wharton	10 43
160		Jonathan Willis	3 80
415		Casper Wister	86 40
433	163	James White	21 18
461		William Yardley	11 04
		FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.	
150		A Barton Sloat (owner)	11 25
		GREGG TOWNSHIP.	
40		James Barber	1 48
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	27
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	14
2-5 of	40	Henry Haines	14
2-5 of	40	Henra Haines	14
400		William Logan	14 80
400		John Pallster	14 80
400		William Taggert	14 80
400		Davis Taggert	14 80
		HAINES TOWNSHIP.	
400		Thomas Barr	6 50
406	60	Margaret Barr	6 60
315		John Barron	2 25
87		John Barron	82
400		James Barr	6 50
406	60	Mary Barr	6 60
400	60	Ebenezer Branham	3 25
246		Henry Beck	2 33
400	60	John Bell	3 25
154		Henry Beck	2 87
344	16	John Bolinder	5 60
388	60	Henry Bolinder	5 52
325	60	Frederick Bolinder	5 30
113	16	Adam Bolinder	5 12
400	60	John Boyle	3 25
400	60	Thomas Carstance	3 25
406		John Craig	3 28
400	60	John Darr, Jr.	3 25
408	78	John Darr	3 30
408	70	Leonard Darr	3 30
382	163	Peter Epler	12 45
438		Andrew Epler	14 23
181		Jacob Fees	1 47
400		Bernard Gratz	3 25
250		H Gillman & S Snyder	18 75
262	140	H Gillman & S Snyder	26 60
435		Charles Hull	21 22
437	108	John Hartman	6 84
430	103	Robert Irwin	7 90
400	126	Margaret Irwin	6 50
400		Margaret Jenks	6 50
400		Mary Jenks	6 50
418	99	George Kreamer	26 92
166		Lowery	82
228	150	William Mosby	1 87
200		William Parker	1 63
200		William Parker	1 63
400	60	William Phillips	3 25
400		James Rand	6 50
400		James Row	6 50
440	70	Charlotte Rustin	3 58
428	80	Thomas Rustin	6 75
300	60	Albraight Swineford	4 88
170		Stover & Wolf	2 82
490		Simon Snyder	3 25
88		William Tidd	75
400	60	John Tidd	3 25
312		William Tidd	2 62
150		D Hensel (owner)	1 22
125		D Hensel (owner)	1 03
		HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.	
48		Daniel Beck	2 96
40	10	Peggy Shearer	2 80
44	11	Thomas Heyskill (owner)	5 96
		HARRIS TOWNSHIP.	
196		J C Fisher	3 54
400		James Forbes	3 60
400		Wm Harrison	3 60
150		John Irwin	1 34
400		James Reed	3 60
100		Samuel Young	90
		HOWARD TOWNSHIP.	
107	104	Samuel Brown	8 36
40		Paul Custin	12 15
200		Samuel Custin	24 30
208		John W Godfrey	26 38
50		A D Harris	2 02
		HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
433	163	James Baxter	3 26
433	163	John Price	3 26
433	163	John Rollington	3 26
433	163	John Wheeland	3 26
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
406	120	Ebenezer Benham	16 70
805	120	John Dunwoody	12 51
166		Robert & James Hays	21 79
175		William Hays	4 60
175		George D Hess	10 75
309	03	Robert Irwin	25 33
398	80	Robert Irwin	16 31
310		Jeremiah Jackson	25 42
150		Peter Lytle	6 15
175		James A Quigley	10 75
406	120	Steven Stevenson	24 99
		MARION TOWNSHIP.	
50		William Allison	4 30
42	66	John Carman	2 70
420		Robert Irwin	55 34
413¾		Jeremiah Jackson	53 28
17		Thomas Lewis	5 56
35		J M McKinney	3 79
70		Christ Rohrer	22 50
90		W A Thomas	16 14
50		Jacob Deitz (owner)	4 30
50		William Tilghman (owner)	16 14
70		C M Bower (owner)	16 14
19		I S Frain (owner)	6 42
28		John Zeigler (owner)	9 03
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
60		Simon Yarger	5 14
		MILES TOWNSHIP.	
420		Robert Brady	6 47
410		Hannah Brady	6 17
255		Jane Brady	3 86
200		John Brady	3 00
440		William P Brady	6 60
220		William P Brady	4 33
286		James Black	4 29
75		William Barton	75
424		George Calhoun	6 38
365		John Cowden	5 49
50		John Cowden	77
150		William Cooper	2 27
427		William Dewart	6 41
125		John Dorsey	1 80
320		Joseph Fearon	4 80
130	23	Simon Gratz	1 97
200		Robert Gray	1 50
429		Robert Gray	6 63
476		Thomas Grant	7 12
440		James Hepburn	6 60
150		John Housel	1 12
405		Peter Housel	6 09
460		Alexander Hunter	6 90
430		Jeremiah Jackson	6 47
400		Richard Lake	6 00
306		Aaron Levy	2 50
402	134	William Miles	6 06
425		Samuel Norton	6 59
300		William Parker	4 50
324		Richard Parker	5 04
324		Jeremiah Parker	4 84
419		John Rees	5 26
125		William Stedman	1 87
200		Thomas Smith	3 00
100		Abraham Scott	1 50
50		Samuel Scott	77
150		Abraham Scott	2 27
90		Samuel Scott	1 37
150		Robert Taggart	1 77
425		Henry Toland	6 39
125		Wharton Moore	1 89
425		David Williams	6 39
		PATTON TOWNSHIP.	
100		Henry Gross	5 56
		PENN TOWNSHIP.	
300	150	Adam Bolinder	2 98
383		William Cook	11 19
		POTTER TOWNSHIP.	
400		William P Brady	4 31
288		Mary Bound	3 02
81	111	Alexander Cameron	80
138	134	George Foust	1 50
195		H B Fulmer	2 00
400		Edward Garigus	3 02
400		William Garigus	3 02
400		William Harrison	7 02
45		Jacob Kusteborder	51
100		Shires & Fulmer	3 30
327		S & A Scott	3 02
216	44	William McClure	20 38
186	115	John Purdon	5 84
300		Catharine Robison	9 45
300		Rebecca Robison	9 45
159		Richard Robison	3 66
80		Jasper Brooks (owner)	6 30
100		J Gordon (owner)	3 15
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.	
433		Andrew Bayard	129 80
433	153	William Bingham	51 95
433	153	Felix Brunt	51 95
433	153	George Campbell	51 95
412	44	David Carscadden	49 40
413	44	David Carscadden	49 40
287	80	David Carscadden	34 44
433	153	Paul Cox	51 95
433	153	Thomas Cuthbert	51 95
433	153	D H Cunningham	103 93
60		George Clymer	7 20
433	153	Sharp Delaney	51 95
300		Joseph Devling	18 00
218		Samuel Dobson	13 05
433		George Eddy	26 04
200		Thomas Fitzsimmons	24 00
60		Robert Gray	7 20
383		James T Hale	45 95
50		James T Hale	2 42
433	153	Thomas Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	James Hawthorn	51 95
433	153	William Lewis	51 95
433	153	William Lewis (lawyer)	51 95
433		Samuel Linn	51 95
433		JohnLigget	52 35
400		J Z Long	24 00
200		J Z Long	24 00
433	153	Jasper Maytan	51 95
433	153	Edward Mayston	51 95
433		James McManus	51 95
433	153	Blair McLanahan	51 95
433	153	George Mead	51 95
433	153	William McPherson	51 95
433	153	M T Milliken	51 95
400		N J Mitchell	48 00
409	73	N J Mitchell	49 07
433	120	Luke Misner	51 95
433		Benjamin R Morgan	26 04
433	153	Robert Morris	51 95
368	71	John M Nesbit	89 03
½ of ¾ of 433	153	J P Norris	17 27
433	153	William Parker	26 04
433		George Parker	51 95
216		Jeremiah Parker	10 92
360		John Pim	43 20
360	144	Hugh Pim	43 20
300		Job Reiley	45 00
300	144	John Reiley	42 20
433	153	Thomas L Shippen	51 95
433	153	Edward Scott	51 95
433	153	Benjamin H Tallman	26 04
433	153	Joseph Tomkins	19 44
162		A S Valentine	51 95
433	153	Rebecca Wain	26 04
433	153	Moore Wharton	51 95
433	153	Elizabeth Wharton	26 04
433	163	Kearney Wharton	51 95
½ of ½ of 433	153	Mary Wharton	14 40
433	153	Francis West	51 95
433	153	Benjamin West	51 95
265		Francis West	15 91
433	153	William H West	26 04
433	173	John West	26 04
169		Francis West	10 14
455		Bird Wilson	51 95
		RUSH TOWNSHIP.	
164	10	James Allison	16 22
433	153	John Allison	85 25
328		James Allison	88 22
250		Andrew Allison	52 00
300		And Alison & John Lilly	62 40
327	10	Andrew Armstrong	5 64
40	10	Richard Atherton	6 24
433	153	Paul Black	62 40
400		John Black	67 60
433	163	David Beveridge	5 64
433	153	Peter Brutzman	112 58
433	163	John Boreland	67 60
433	153	Paul Bush	67 60
433	163	John Bush	67 60
435	163	James Bush	20 80
400		John Burg	10 40
200		Samuel Chestnut	2 08
40		John Copenhaver	10 40
100		John Copenhaver	26 00
250		Copenhaver & Whitcome	80 70
776		John Cunningham	26 78
433	153	George Clymer	5 20
100		George Campbell	5 20
100		Thomas Cuthbert	15 60
300		Sharp Delaney	5 64
433	163	Frederick Dorsh	39 00
150		William Dentler	22 52
433	153	Thomas Edwards	112 58
433	153	Daniel Ehler	33 80
433	163	Daniel Fitzgerald	33 80
433	153	John Funk	11 26
433	153	Thomas Fitzsimmons	13 00
250		Sabastian Graff	56 42
217		Andrew Graff	22 58
433	153	Thomas Grant	56 16
216	156	Thomas Grant	33 84
433	153	William Gray	76 78
303	153	James Glentworth	5 64
433	163	Elizabeth Groe	2 60
50		Robert Gray	5 20
100		John Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Michael Gundaker	22 52
433	153	Christian Hair	16 90
216	164	Christian Hair, jr	16 64
426	164	David Hair	16 90
433	153	John Hambright	22 58
433	153	Thomas Hamilton	56 16
216	156	Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	John Hand	16 90
433	153	John Harrison	26 78
463		Joseph Harrison	38 00
150		Hugh Hamilton	22 52
433	153	Joseph Harrison	3 90
75		George M Hartline	4 48
112			
½ of ½ of 433	163	Joseph Hopkins	56 29
433	153	John Huber	16 90
433	153	Robert Irwin	112 58
433	153	Robert Irwin	22 52
433	153	Owden Jordon	22 52
433	163	John Kelley	67 60
100		Robert King	20 80
2200		James T Laird	22 80
433	163	George Latimer	5 64
136	63	William G Latimer	1 77
15		Casper Lawrence	78
433	153	Christian Lenhore	7 00
313	106	John Lowden	2 22
433	153	Richard Lowden	33 80
433	153	John Lowden	33 84
433	153	Leslie Malone	11 28
433	163	Edward Mayston	5 64
200		William McPherson	2 60
433	153	John Miller	16 00
433	163	Jacob Miller	16 90
433	163	Martha McConnell	5 64
433	153	George Mead	22 52
433	153	B R Morgan	22 52
217		John Musser	56 42
217		George Musser (Smith)	56 42
407	137	Christian Musser	21 22
6		Ellen Nelson	2 08
323		Hugh Patton	8 40
433	153	Richard Peters	22 52
433	153	Henry Pinkerton	33 80
150	11	Hardman Philips	39 00
177	84	Hardman Phillips	27 60
216	80	Robert Rainey	36 10
433	153	Thomas Reese	112 58
433	153	Christian Rohrer	16 90
405	47	Jacob Rush	63 18
433	153	Benjan in Rush	33 84
433	153	Casper Shafner	67 60
433	153	Andrew Shenk	16 90
433	153	Christian Shenk	16 90
433	153	Michael Shenk	16 90
247	16	Jacob Steke	9 64
433	153	Robert Spear	67 60
433	153	Mary Smith	11 28
167	07	George Slough	6 50
¼ of 433	153	John Stoner	56 29
219		Andrew Scott	8 53
2	0	Joseph Stroud	10 40
433	153	Paul Such	66 60
433	163	John Such	67 60
466		Barbara Snyder	63 34
433	173	George Slough	22 52
433	153	George Slough	22 52
6		John Nelson (owner)	1 56
433	163	Kearney Wharton	67 60
122	44	John Weidman	19 02
302	116	Jacob Weidman	62 70
312		Joseph Wells	48 66
50		John Wells	2 60
250		Paul Wells	13 00
108		John Wilson	5 62
75		William Wilson	15 60
433	153	William Wilson	112 58
313	106	John Witner	24 44
		TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.	
76		George Ashutes	7 61
100		Jacob Beck	25 00
400		William Bell	119 00
250		Clement Beckwith	75 00
132		William Bell	29 61
100		J C Bell	10 00
50		A M Elder	17 50
434		Hugh Hamilton	65 00
433	163	Elizabeth Hootman	65 00
433	163	Leslie Malone	65 00
434		W W Montgomery	32 85
434		John Montgomery	32 55
433	163	John McCommend	65 00
122		Ridgway, Budd & Co.	tract 1, 18 46
180		" " "	tract 2, 27 00
438		" " "	tract 18, 47 25
141		" " "	tract 8, 21 15
210		" " "	tract 12, 52 50
100		John Sherick	10 00
128		John W Thomas	6 39
438		John W Thomas	21 89
119		John W Thomas	28 81
100		John W Thomas	10 00
100		George Cowher (owner)	10 00
100		Michael Weidner

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 11., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Gov. Curtin is hereby tendered our thanks for public documents.

—Read the sale bills of Dr. P. T. Musser, administrator of the estate of John D. Foote, deceased. 3t

—Money sold at a premium of 15 per cent. at the meeting of the B. & L. Association on Monday evening.

—Work has again been resumed on the new church. It is the purpose of the committee to have it completed by fall.

—Barber Springer is rigging and trimming up his property on North street in first class style. Jacob is what we call a live man.

—Rev. W. W. Criley, who has faithfully served the Lutheran congregation at Lewisburg for some ten years, has accepted a call to Carlisle.

PHOSPHATE.—John H. Musser keeps constantly on hand at Coburn Station a superior quality of phosphate, which he sells in large or small quantities at most reasonable prices. tf

—The rail road bridge crossing Bald Eagle creek near Flemington was totally destroyed by fire the other Saturday night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive.

—We had a most beautiful white on Saturday, three or four inches deep, snow had it not melted. The flakes came down big and fast, and the sight was as grand as it is novel at this season of the year.

—H. H. Tomlinson, our popular Grocer, has enlarged his store room as well as his stock of goods, and you will find it the boss place in the valley to buy cheap and get actual worth of your money.

—J. A. Limbert, the mail contractor on the route betwen Coburn and Woodward, is prepared to carry express packages and other goods to all points along the route at reasonable charges. All business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to secure a man who will either rent his blacksmith shop, two miles west of Woodward, and carry on the business, or work for him as a hand. For particulars apply to
4t J. M. WEAVER.

FASHIONABLE DRESS CUTTING.—Miss Alice R. Bellinger, of Aaronsburg, will give instructions in dress cutting according to the most approved rules. Her long experience in the business enables her to give full satisfaction. Terms moderate. 3t

—Dr. P. T. Musser, administrator of the estate of John D. Foote, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will be present at the store of the deceased every Wednesday afternoon and every Saturday, when and where all persons having unsettled accounts or other business with the estate are urgently requested to call. 3t

—No better place to buy boots and shoes in the county than Doll & Mingle's, in Bellefonte. They sell a lady's dress shoe for $2.00; a fine button walking shoe for $1.00; carpet slippers for 25 cents; men's brogans for $1.00, and others in proportion. Try Doll & Mingles' shoes. tf

—Lewin's Philadelphia Branch is as popular as ever—even more so. His clothing are always the best and cheapest, and people very generally go back to Lewin's after having tried other places. Whether you need an entire outfit or only a single garment, Lewin's is the proper place to go. He is just now giving away 10,000 musical whips and canes, an attractive and amusing novelty. Every purchaser of a youth's, boy's or child's suit gets one. Don't forget the place—Lewin's Philadelphia Branch, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t

A SOUND DECISION.—The supreme court recently expounded what is known as "The Sunday Law," and took the ground that the making of church subscriptions is of the nature of a work of charity, and that it creates a valid obligation which may be legally enforced. In the case before the court one of the parties had made such a subscription on the Sabbath day, and at a meeting held in the church, while others were doing the same. Unlike the others, he, however, afterward repudiated the obligation, and refused to pay, on the ground that the contract being made on Sunday was illegal, and the suit was brought against him to enforce the payment. The doctrine of the court is, that subscriptions for church purposes made on the Sabbath day, whether to build churches, or pay ministers, or organists, or sextons, or for any other purpose connected with the benevolent or religious operations of churches, do not come under the category of "worldly employment or business" intended to be forbidden by the statute, but are properly included in "works of charity," which are not prohibited, and hence, that such subscriptions are legal obligations that may be enforced by a court of justice.

NOTICE.—Work has been resumed at the new Lutheran Church in Millheim, and all persons knowing themselves indebted on subscription are most respectfully requested to make payment. All monies subscribed are needed at an early day.

JOHN TOMLINSON,
JONATHAN HARTER,
B. O. DEININGER,
Finance Committee

LARGE SALE.—Dr. P. T. Musser, administrator, will sell the personal effects of John D. Foote, late of Millheim, deceased, beginning Friday, May 19th inst. There is a very large amount of goods on hand and the sale will be adjourned from time to time until all is disposed of. In the store there is a very full assortment of the various classes of goods, especially in the boot, shoe and clothing line, as well as prints and dress goods. This sale will afford a good opportunity to the public to buy cheap. For full particulars see bills. 3t

—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in to-day's JOURNAL of Harris' popular Millinery and Variety Store, Lewisburg. There is no establisment that we know of where our ladies can suit themselves better, or buy cheaper, those beautiful instititutions called *hats*, which are so indispensable to their happiness. Harris is the boss place in Central Pennsylvania, not only for hats, but for the thousand and one other articles used to trim up and beautify the dear ladies. 2t

THE ROYCE REAPER.—I hereby make known to the farmers of Centre county that I intend as heretofore to ship reapers on trial to all who wish to buy. I ask no one to sign any contract but all will have a fair trial before buying. The Royce must stand or fall on its own merits. For simplicity of construction, lightness of draft, ease of management and efficiency of work it stands unrivaled. For further information I respectfully refer to men who have used it—Jacob Kerstetter, Daniel E. Gentzel, Jacob J. Gentze, Coburn Post Office, and others.
Apply to
LEMUEL CAMPBELL
Sunbury, Pa., or
W L BRIGHT, J H MUSSER, solicitors
Aaronsburg, Pa.
1m

A BIG CONCERN.—J. R. Smith & Co., the famous furniture dealers of Milton, handle furniture on a mammoth scale. They take contracts to furnish houses from top to bottom, including carpets and other necessary domestic articles, as well as furniture. We stated a few weeks ago that one of the largest mansions in Danville, recently erected, was fully supplied with furniture from this establishment. Several in Centre county were served the same way. Last week a large load of furniture was shipped to one of the prominent citizens of Williamsport. Thus gradually, says the *Argus*, their trade is extending to all the surrounding towns within a radius of fifty miles from Milton—the result of business energies rightly directed.—*Sunbury Gazette*

The Sunday Law.

Mayor Bell, of Lock Haven, is out in a pointed proclamation, giving due notice that the Sunday law will be rigidly enforced in that city. The mayor at the same time gives the full text of the Act of April 22. 1794, which is still in force, and which might be read with profit in other places than Lock Haven. It reads as follows:

"If any person shall do or perform *any worldly employment or business what soever* on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, (*works of necessity and charity only excepted,*) shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods or chattels can not be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six day's imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county: *Provided always.* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, bake-houses lodging-houses, inns and other houses of entertainment for the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their passengers, ar ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk, or the necessaries of life, before nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor after five of clock in the afternoon of the same day."

The above act does not apply selling liquor on Sunday, which is an indictable offense, punishable by fines and imprisonment.

THE ROYCE REAPER.—Mr. Lem. Campbell, who has recently become a resident of Sunbury, is general agent for the sale of the Royce Reaper, one of the popular machines of the day, manufactured by L. Sweet & Co., at Wellsville, N. Y. As an indication of the increasing popularity of these machines we will state that Mr. Campbell took the agency for them in this neighborhood in 1879, in which year he sold 24 of them; in 1880 his sales amounted to 52 and in '81 the number he hand led ran up to 128, an increase of over one hundred per cent. each year. He has orders already for over 100 this season, and will no doubt double that number before harvest. We doubt whether any other machine can show an equal increase in popularity in the same length of time. This may be attributed to the excellent qualities of the Royce Reaper, it being of the lightest draught and is the easiest handled machine in the market, and as to durability it is unexcelled. He is also selling the best mowers in the market, together with rakes and a general variety of agricultural implements. 2t

News Miscellany.

The Widow's Rights Supreme.

An interesting opinion was filed by Justice Trunkey, of the Supreme Court in the case of Daniel Rupp, of Lehigh county, who had obtained a verdict against the Lehigh Iron Company for the killing of his son, who was nineteen years old. The boy was married. His wife effected a compromise with the company and received a consideration for her husband's death. Mr. Rupp brought suit, claiming damages for the loss of his son and the services of the latter, which he was entitled to during the rest of his minority. An appeal was taken from the verdict, which was in his favor. Justice Trunkey in his opinion says that the circumstances of the young man, who lived apart from his parents and did not contribute to their support, were such that they suffered no pecuniary loss. The statute prefers the widow, and where a minor leaves a widow or children his parents have no rights. The first person entitled to such damages is the husband or wife; next, the children, if any, and lastly, the parents. The judgement of the lower court was therefore reversed.

A FIGHT AT A FUNERAL.

A Woman Attempts to Brain Her Sister Over the Open Grave of Their Mother.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 1.

There was a terrible scene in the William Street Cemetery, in this city, yesterday afternoon, when two sisters fought over the fresh grave of their mother. The trouble arose from religious differences, one sister being a Catholic and the other a Protestant. The deceased woman was a Mrs. Farrington, living with her husband between Bound Brook and Chimney Rock, some seven miles from this city. The Farrington family are all Catholics, except one sister, who married a Protestant named Wolfe and adopted the religion of her husband. The Wolfes also live near Bound Brook. When Mrs. Farrington died her husband, being in poor circumstances, went to another daughter who had married a Catholic and endeavored to secure her aid in paying the funeral expenses. He was unable to do this and then went to the Protestant daughter, who agreed to share the expense of her mother's burial. It was arranged to inter the body in the William Street Cemetery, which is a Protestant institution. The remains, in charge of a Bound Brook undertaker and accompanied by Mrs. Wolfe and her husband and a number of relatives and acquaintances, came to this city in carriages. When they were at Evona, a mile from Plainfield, they were overtaken by a wagon containing the Catholic daughter, her husband and his two brothers. This party stopped the hearse and in a very violent manner forbade the burial of the remains in a Protestant cemetery. The undertaker was puzzled what to do, but drove on, the Catholic party accompanying the procession. Instead of going direct to the cemetery, he drove to the police station and asked the advice of Captain Dodd, as the Catholic sons and daughter threatened violence in case an attempt was made to enter the cemetery with the remains.

Mr. Farrington was willing that his wife's body should be interred in the Protestant ground, and his sons and son-in-law would probably have consented had it not been for the violent opposition of the wife of the latter. The funeral proceeded to the cemetery, and Captain Dodd called the Catholic daughter and her husband aside and warned them of the serious nature of the offense they would commit if they interfered with the burial. Meanwhile the undertaker was proceeding with the interment and had lowered the coffin into the grave. The Catholic daughter gave a shriek, and rushed to the open grave assaulted her sister, Mrs. Wolfe, heaping upon her the most violent invectives and raving like a crazy woman. Finally she picked up a club and endeavored to brain her sister, but was held by Captain Dodd, who deprived her of her weapon. He husband and brothers did not interfere, but a large crowd, composed mainly of Catholics, gathered around the two sisters, and there seemed likely to be a general fight, sympathy being largely with the Catholic daughter. Finally the majority of the mourners were hustled into the carriages and driven rapidly off, followed at some distance by the Catholic brothers and sister, threatening vengeance.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ult., at Aaronsburg, by Rev. A. H. Parker, Mr. John M. Shadle, of Mifflin county, to Miss Elizabeth A. Barber, of Aaronsburg.

DIED.

On the 28th ult., in Miles township, Mr. Henry Strayer, aged 75 years, 7 months and 11 days.

On the 4th inst., in Bellefonte, Mrs. Daniel Derr, in the 76th year of her age.

In Mifflinburg, on the 4th May, of consumption, Lydia S. wife of Dr. Charles H. Gutelius, aged 47 years and 9 days,

CUT THIS OUT!
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We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents, Address
M. N. LOVELL 523 French Street, ERIE, PENN'A.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat	1.25
Corn	90
Rye	90
Oats White	50
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.25
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	85
Tymothyseed	2.00
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	4.00to 5.00
Butter	30
Hams	16
Sides	9
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	16
Potatoes	1 00
Lard	12
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER
GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Clover
Flour, & Feed,
Coal, Plaster & Salt
MILLHEIM PA.,
Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN,
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.
COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

DR. J. W. STAM
is now permanently located at
MILLHEIM,
and will give prompt attention to all medic calls at his office in
C. F. Deininger's house on Main Street.
Try DR STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—it gives instant relief.

D. H. HASTINGS,
Attorney-at-Law.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny steeet, two doors west of office formerly occupied by the firm of Yocum & Hastings.

S. H. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

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SUCCESSOR TO
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,
AND
CHIPMAN, HOSMER & CO.
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Patents procured upon the plan that was originated and successfully practiced by the above-named firm.
Pamphlet of sixty pages sent upon receipt of stamp.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

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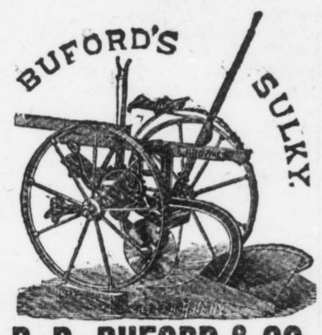
Millheim, Centre Co., Penna.
ULRICH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay, and will constantly keep on hand a full line of
CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.
Hoping to merit the confidence of the public in furnishing the best grade of ware they would respectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y



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LISTER AND CORN DRILL,
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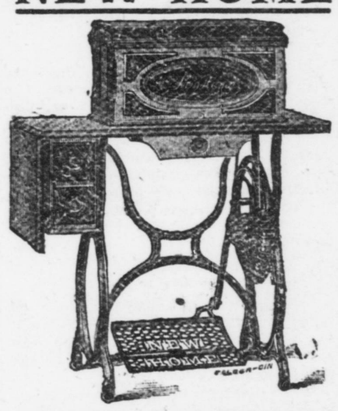
NEW HOME

Rapidly superceding all others wherever introduced.
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The NEW HOME is positively
The Simplest, Easiest Running, Most Reliable, and Most Durable Sewing Machine ever invented.
It operates Quickly, Quietly, and without fatigue to the operator.
Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.
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MY NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods
is a collection from which all tastes may be suited.
It embraces a full line of
Leghorns, Chip, Tuscan, Straw,
and all the new styles and colors.
MY PRICES ARE VERY LOW!!!
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Untrimmed Goods, Silk Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, and everything belonging to my line. Your trade respectfully solicited.
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SPRING MILLINERY
SPRING MILLINERY
MILLHEIM, PA.

A THING OF BEAUTY,
IS A JOY FOREVER!
Our Large Spring Stock!!!
Comprises some of the most elegant and genteel styles of
SUITS!
We have ever offered, and while we have elevated the quality and style, we have
KEPT DOWN THE PRICE!
We have many advantages both in purchasing and handling goods, and we propose
To Give You the Benefit!
Always ahead in Low Prices and Good Goods, is what has directed the rush to our store for the past few years, and we intend to keep the crowd moving in that direction.
BY GIVING THE BEST GOODS!
And the Largest Stock to select from, with prices that no one ever beat and seldom equaled.
TRY TRADING WITH US!
AND IF YOU ARE LIKE THE REST OF MANKIND, AND WE RATHER THINK YOU ARE, YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH THE RESULT.
WHITCOMB---CLOTHIER,
Lock Haven, Penna.

B. HARRIS,
224 Market St.,
LEWISBURG.
HAVE NO COMPETITORS.
Our first instalments of New Spring Goods are sold out, compelling us to make a Second Trip to the Eastern Cities, which goods will
Arrive during this week.
Space will not admit what Bargains we have got. Sufficient to say, with our increased business facilities our patrons will always find the Largest and Best Assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS!
Hats, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Satins Ribbon in all New Shades, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings in endless variety, Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets, Ladies and Children's Shoes, Looking Glasses and
New Goods received every day
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
A Simple Fact—We can't be Undersold.
B. HARRIS,
224 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

AGRICULTURAL.

CATTLE BREEDING—HOW THE GRADES ARE DESIGNATED.—As there is often a mixing up of the use of terms used by breeders, the following from a manual on cattle, may serve to give our readers a proper idea as to their meaning: A breed is a race, class or kind of animals, having certain peculiarities of form, and other characteristics different from others of the same family. Thoroughbred animals are those which have been bred in a direct line sufficiently long to establish a fixed type, which they have the power of transmitting with uniformity to their offspring. Full blood. In Kentucky the results of the sixth cross are called "full blood." This should not be confounded with "thoroughbred," as an animal that is only 63-64 of the blood of a thoroughbred is used in the cross. Thus the first cross of a thoroughbred bull on a "native" cow produces a half breed—the next cross of a thoroughbred on a half-breed produces a three-quarters; the third cross of a thoroughbred on the three-quarters produces seven-eighths; on seven-eighths, fifteen-sixteenths, on fifteen-sixteenths, thirty-one thirty-seconds; on thirty-one thirty-seconds, sixty-three sixty-fourths, which is called full-blood. The uninitiated are liable to be, and sometimes have been imposed upon by confounding full-blood with thoroughbred. Cross breed animals are the offspring of a thoroughbred male of one breed out of a thoroughbred female of another. Grades are the offspring of a thoroughbred male or female and what are known as common stock, which belong to no particular breed; or any other thoroughbred or cross-breed. High breeds are those having a preponderance of pure blood, such as the offspring of a thoroughbred bull out of a half breed cow, which is three-fourths. Full blood animals are high grades. Low grades embrace half-breeds and all gradations below, so long as the impress of the thoroughbred is visible. Common stock, scrubs, or natives are those which have been indiscriminately bred until there is no recognizable trace of any breed, and uniformity of type. To this class belong nearly all the cattle in Pennsylvania.

FARM HELP.—This question of help is one of a great deal of interest, and has quite an important bearing upon the agricultural development of the state in the future. It has been the custom from time immemorial for most men to hire their help in the spring for the season, or until the crops are harvested in the fall. Then follow three or four months in which the farmer gets along without help, doing his chores himself, while the hired man is out of a job, and must either live upon what he has earned through the summer or get work from other sources. This is not the case in other kinds of business. There men work the year round, and often year after year in the same place. A man likes to be in a kind of business that will give him steady work at a fair compensation. An occupation that complies with these conditions will find a plenty of help that can render efficient services. Now is it not possible for the farmer, who needs to hire at all, to so arrange his work that he can profitably employ the same amount of help in the winter as in the summer. It has come to this that the winter season is the most profitable time to make butter, and many farmers make full as much in winter as in summer. Dairying in winter calls for much additional labor, certainly if it is to be made profitable. There are many things that may be done in the winter season that will help to equalize the work throughout the year. We allude to this as one of the points touching this question of help. The employer wants efficient help, the employed want steady work and fair compensation for the labor performed. The relation between the two will be governed by the same laws as are all other kinds of business, the natural laws of trade, in which both parties have their just and equal rights.

BROOM CORN. The soil on which it is proposed to raise broom corn should be rich, deeply plowed, harrowed, and if clods remain, or if the soil is newly turned, it should be rolled. Newly broken prairie soil is not the best to grow broom corn on, for although it may be successfully grown upon such soil, it is apt to be rank and coarse. A rolling surface is preferable to a flat one, as on the latter the water may collect, especially in wet seasons, which will destroy the vitality of the plant, making it scant, brittle, and unusable. Of the varieties most in demand the Chinese, California and Missouri evergreen stand first. The seed of these can be obtained of the seedmen. A gallon and a half of seed will plant four acres, which ought to produce a ton of corn. The sowing should be done with regularity, and care taken to plant all at an equal depth, else cutting may be necessary. The number of seeds to a hill may be three or four and the distance apart three feet. This is, however, only a general rule, to which circumstances may make an exception. The nature of the soil must necessarily be taken into consideration. If planted too close on somd soil the brush will be too small, and if too far apart on other soils the brush will be too coarse. As soon as the germ sprouts, and for a month later, the soil should be diligently cultivated and hoed, unless the land is free of weeds. It should be cut while still green, and while, at slight pressure, milk exudes from the seed.

REARING LARGE HORSES.—There is a large profit in rearing large, powerful, enduring horses, as the demand for them at extra prices among us at present is considerably beyond the supply. This can not be fully met for years, and, when done, Europe will gladly take our surplus at equal or perhaps higher prices for an indefinite length of time. The superior profit in rearing these is, that they can be put to light farm work at eighteen to twenty-four months of age, and the hardest of it at four years old. When they have attained five or six years, they can be sold for city and other heavy work, and by this time they will have paid their cost of rearing on the farm, and the high price at which they now sell will be a clear gain to the farmer. This is the calculation in Europe, and it may be still more easily realized in America, where grain, grass and hay are so much cheaper and more abundant.

A NEW disease called scurvy leg, which attacks poultry, is described by an exchange as follows. "It is caused by a gathering of infinitessimal parasites, which come imperceptibly at first, in the crevices between the edges of the leg scales, and apparently forming grayish white warts or rough bunches. There are millions of them in one bunch. Kerosene oil will destroy them and remove the bunches; brimstone is also said to be good."

DUCKLINGS are as liable to die of chills and cramps as young turkeys, and for that reason must be kept from exposure to cold rains and heavy dews and away from the streams and ponds until they are a month or six weeks old

PROFESSOR ATWATER states that the best rations for a cow in full flow of milk is 100 parts of corn meal (by weight), 80 parts of bran, and 65 parts decoricated (huskies) cotton seed meal.

A Picture Worth Beholding.

Hanging between two small windows, and catching the light from a larger one opposite, in one of the offices of Adams Express Company, at 59 Broadway, New York—the office occupied by Mr. W. H. Hall, head of the delivery department—is a plainly finished but neatly framed chromo about 2½ by 3 feet in size, which is looked upon by hundreds of people daily, on many of whom it has a wonderful and salutary effect. It represents a flight of half a dozen rough stone steps leading from the swarded bank of a placid lake to a little rustic temple set in the rugged side of the mountain which rises in stupeadous proportions in the background all covered with a rank luxuriant growth of foliage in brush and tree. In the open door of this little temple stands a half concealed figure, with an arm and hand extended, holding forth a small, dimly defined package, while seated on the sward at the foot of the steps an aged pilgrim, barefooted, lame and decrepid, bears a staff in one hand, and in the other holds before his dim eyes a small bottle, whose label he eagerly scans. This label bears the words "St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy." Simple as this little chromo appears in its unostentatious position, it has an influence which it would be difficult to estimate. "It is to that picture and the persuasions of Mr. Hall," suit Mr. Edward J. Douglass, a gentleman connected with Mr. Hall's department "that I owe my present ability to perform my work. Some weeks ago I was violently attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and hour by hour I grew worse, and nothing my family or the doctor could do gave me any relief. I began to think in a few days that my case was hopeless and that I was doomed to be an invalid and hopeless cripple for life. But at last I thought of that picture which I had so often looked at with but little interest, and then Mr. Hall came to my bedside, and telling me how St. Jacobs Oil had cured him of a worse and longer standing case than mine, urged me to use the same remedy. I did so that very night, directing my wife not to spare it but to apply it thoroughly according to the directions; this she did with a large piece of flannel cloth saturated with the Oil, and then bound the cloth to the affected parts. The next morning I was free from pain, and although a little sore in the hip, was able to dress myself, and the next day resumed my duties in the office as sound as a dollar. Here I am now in full health and strength, having had no touch of rheumatism or other pain since. Whenever I see one of our drivers or any other person who shows any symptoms of lameness or stiffness, I point him to the picture in Mr. Hall's office, and then direct him to go for St Jacobs Oil at once." —*N. Y. Evening Telegraph.*

POTATO SALAD AND DRESSING.—Cut a dozen cold boiled potatoes into fancy shapes one-quarter of an inch thick; mix with some flakes of cold boiled fish—halibut, cod or salmon—and pour over them a boiled salad dressing, made with six tablespoonfuls of melted butter or salad oil, six ditto of cream or milk, one teaspoonful of ground mustard and one cup of vinegar Boil well, then add three raw eggs beaten to a foam; remove directly from the fire and stir for five minutes. When quite cold pour over the salad: garnish with slices of cucumbers, beets, hard boiled eggs and parsley. This dressing can be made in quantities and be kept tightly bottled for weeks. When used for green salad put it into the bottom of the bowl and the salad on top and stir together when ready to serve. Salt and pepper to taste.

INDESTRUCTIBLE WRITING INK.—An ink that cannot be erased even with acids is obtained by the following process. To good gall ink, add a strong solution of fine soluble Prussian blue in distilled water. This addition makes the ink, which was previously proof against alkalies, equally proof against acids, and forms a writing fluid which cannot be erased without destruction to the paper. The ink writes a greenish blue, but afterward turns black.

Moses How, Esq., of Haverhill, Mass., strongly indorses St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, etc., from the observation of its effects in his factory as also in his own family—so we see from one of our Massachusetts exchanges. — *Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.*

TO MAKE MEAT CHEESE.—Boil an ox's liver, heart, and tongue; remove all the hard and sinewy parts, and chop the remainder fine; add to this half a pound of boiled pork, also chopped fine; season it all well; then tie it in a cloth or put it into a pan, and press it hard. After standing a few hours it will come out in a solid cake, and is very nice to slice from, for eating at breakfast or supper.

CREAM CAKES.—Into half a pint of good cream stir a pinch of salt and as much flour as will make a stiff batter; then add a teaspoonful of the carbonate of soda; bake at once in a shallow tin, in a very quick oven, and serve hot, with sifted sugar over. If liked sweet, two ounces of sugar may be stirred in with the other ingredients.

VEAL CAKE.—Butter your mold, then put in a layer of veal and ham, cut in thin slices, season it with cayenne, salt, a little beaten mace, some parsley, some eggs boiled hard and cut in slices; press it down and bake it. Make a little veal gravy with a few shreds of isinglass; strain it and add a small quantity of catsup, pour it over hot, when cold turn it out.

BOILED CIDER PIE.—A boiled cider pie may be a novelty to some one. Take four tablespoonfuls of boiled cider, three tablespoonfuls each of sugar and water, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one egg; beat all together. Bake in a deep plate, and with upper and under crusts.

GINGER LOAF.—To four pounds of dough add one pound of raw sugar, half a pound of butter, one ounce and a half of caraway seeds, one ounce and a half of ground ginger. Bake in the usual way. It very much resembles Scotch hot cross buns. It makes a very nice cake either for tea or luncheon.

MRS. GALLUP'S RICE BALLS.—Boil a pint of rice till it is soft, when nearly done add a cupful of milk and let it boil a short time longer. Wet small sized cups with milk to prevent sticking, then fill the cups two-thirds full of rice, let them stand a few moments to mold; send them to the table in a saucer with boiled custard poured over them.

FRENCH CAKE.—One cup and a half of butter, four cups flour, three cups sugar, four eggs—always best yolks and whites separately, juice of half a lemon and rind of a whole one, just before putting in the oven mix one tablespoonful of soda and the lemon with one cup of sour milk.

WOUNDS.—When a nail or pin has been run into the foot, instantly bind on the rind of a piece of salt pork, and keep quiet until the wound is well. Lockjaw is often caused by such wounds, if neglected.

BAKED RICE PUDDING.—Swell a coffee cup of rice, add a quart of milk, sweeten it with brown sugar, and bake it about an hour, or a little more, in a quick oven or baker.

HUMOROUS.

"DON'T make a fool of yourself, Barney!" tartly said Mrs. Minx to her husband.

"Josephine, dearl pray don't ask me to deprive myself of my least expensive luxury," rejoined Mr. Minx, in his blandest tone.

"You are a goose!" said Josephine, with a plainly perceptible increase of mustard in her accent.

"Am I, though?" replied Mr. Minx, with grave impressiveness: "Then, dear Josephine Smith, allow me to inform you that our social relation is clearly an illegal one. Two of the same sex cannot espouse each other. You being a goose, I ought, according to all laws, to be a gan——"

Hysterical screams from Mrs. Minx cut short the logical sequence of the explanation.

Our Grandmothers

taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftentimes an incalculable amount of suffering as well. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets (Little Sugar-coated Pills), to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diseases but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

WHAT old fogy was it who said, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear." And the remark passes current for wisdom, even unto this day. And yet there is nothing in it. Of course you can't make such an article of such material. You don't want to try. It would be too expensive. He might as well have said, "You can't make a black beaver overcoat of a piece of white satin." If we should say to a man, "You can't make a solid gold case stem winder watch of a plug of navy tobacco," nobody would think it was wise. People would only say it was a painful effort to be smart. It didn't take much to impress people in those older days.

ALARM. His reverence: "I was sorry not to see you at church this evening, John."

John: "Lor', you fritens a body zo, sir!"

His Reverence: "My mission is to alarm the unconverted, John."

"John: "Tisn't that, sir; you sed in your sarmint this mornin' that 'twas no use trustin' to the common taters, and I never plants no other sort; so I've a-bin down to the tater field to zee 'ow they be lookin'. M ine he all right, so vur. You shouldn't triten a body zo, sir."

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back ache, and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

IT happened when Oil City was a new oil town that at a political meeting one of the prominent members went out the side door for a few moments just as an orator, referring to the death of a noted citizen, said: "Thus another great man is gone. Where, oh! where shall we find one who shall fill his place?" Supposing the speaker had reference to the citizen who had just stepped out, a man on the back seat said: "Oh, don't worry, he's just gone for a drink."

CHARLES, the son of a wealthy farmer, has a new tutor. The latter, a theological student, asks Charles about the customs of the house, and, among other things, inquires whether prayers are said at table. "Oh, yes," answered Charley, "my father prays almost every noon." "And can you tell me what he prays?" says the tutor, highly pleased. "Oh, yes," answers the boy, "father says almost every day, 'Good Lord! what a beastly mess this is!'"

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, nightsweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

IT is remarkable how many things are good for rheumatism. Celery is said to be a cure for it, and ditto lemons, and also several other simple things, including the sting of a bee. And we have just discovered that the bite of a mad dog is also a sure cure for the complaint—much more effective than the sting of a bee. When a man dies of hydrophobia he is never again heard to complain of rheumatic attacks.

His Last Dose.

Said a suffer from kidney troubles, when asked to try Kidney-Wort. "I'll try it but it will be my last dose." The man got well, and is now recommending the remedy to all.

When derangement of the stomach acts upon the kidneys and liver bringing disease and pain, Kidney-Wort is the true remedy. It removes the cause and cures the disease. Liquid (very concentrated) or dry act equally efficiently.—*Am. Cultivator.*

AN open question: Bridget (looking at the picture over the mantlepiece). "What's thim, marm?"

Mrs. Dotonart. "Those are cherubs, Bridget,"

Bridget. "Cheerups, is it? Mary Ann says as how they was bats and I says twins, barrin' the wings."

AN editor in an adjoining town has discovered that sunrise these days is a beautiful sight. An editor never makes such a discovery when the days are fifteen hours long and the sun gets up at four o'clock in the morning—unless he stays out all night.

Get Out Doors.

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle.

AN English undergraduate at examination, on being told to recite the parable of the good Samaritan, thus did it: "A certain man journeying from Jerusalem to Jericho, fell among thieves." Then he stopped. "Go on, sir," said the examiner. "And—" "And what? Go on, sir." "And the thieves sprang up and choked him!" triumphantly ended the youth.

All who suffer from malaria of any kind will find a sure cure in "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25 cents a box.

THERE is a man named Ice in the penitentiary of West Virginia. He froze on to somebody else's property.

TO MINGLE in the mazy dance one must necessarily be a "corn-dodger."

FIRST Boy—"Where yer bin, Billy?"
Second boy—"Bin fishin'."
First boy—"Ketch anythin'?" with an anxious expression on his face.
Far-seeing Second boy—"No. But I expect ter when I git in the house."

Everybody should note the fact that the best remedy known for Coughs, Cold etc. is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

THE matter of age: Fair bride of nineteen summers. "What can they all see in her? I'm sure she's over thirty, and no woman is worth looking at after that." Matron (age unknown). "Nor worth speaking to before, my dear!"

THE ONE GREAT MEDICINE.

Without doubt there are now, and have been for years past, several medicines of remarkable merit before the public—medicines which have been used, in very many cases, with excellent success. The names of these will readily recur to our readers, and they are the names of preparations whose worth, for certain purposes, no one is supposed to deny. But we are fully justified, by undeniable and notorious facts, in saying, and we do unhesitatingly say, that the one great medicine of the present day—the medicine, we mean, which now stands pre-eminent above all others—is the famous VEGETINE of Mr. H. R. Stevens of Boston. Some of the undeniable facts respecting this famous medicine are these:

First, it is astonishingly efficient in really curing the various diseases for which it is especially compounded and intended.

Second, it acts with a celerity which is generally very surprising. A single bottle has often either cured the user of a serious difficulty, or brought about a most agreeable change, while a very few bottles have in thousands of instances affected the complete cure of a long standing disease which had previously baffled the skill of the best physicians.

Third, it acts directly upon the blood, of which it is the only powerful and thorough purifier.

Fourth, the testimonials in support of these facts and the extraordinary worth of this medicine are from well-known and most respectable men and women, and, in many instances, from persons holding the highest social positions. They are not certificates from unknown and irresponsible individuals. We, ourselves, know the very high estimation in which Vegetine is held in one of the best families in the city.

There is, in short, and can be, no doubt or mistake whatever about the unprecedented and surprising efficacy, value and success of the Vegetine. As a purifier of the blood and a quick renovator and invigorator of the human system, physical and mental, no medicine, as is now generally conceded, has ever been devised and compounded at all equal to it; and, as a speedy and thorough cure for such complaints as catarrh, cough, stomach weakness and faintness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, cancerous humors, scrofula, rheumatism, kidney and some other equally serious complaints, Vegetine altogether surpasses any and all other known medicinal preparations. The rapidity with which this great medicine has won its way into all parts of this country and various foreign ones since its discovery and introduction, not many years ago, is something alike surprising and confirmatory of its intrinsic excellence.—Providence, (R. I.) Gazette.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PILES

ANAKESIS

Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy

Gives instant relief and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box *prepaid* by mail. Samples sent *free* to Physicians and all sufferers, by P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3016, New York City. Sole manufacturers of "*Anakesis*."

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF

ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORE EYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA, OF STOMACH AND INDIGESTION

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS LIVER PILLS "TOP" LIVER COMPLAINT, FOR AGUE, HEADACHE, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, &c.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS, Janesville, Wisconsin.

FOR LADIES ONLY,

The "Ladies' Medical Association." Remedies for all diseases of women are prepared by the most competent and reliable physicians, who have made such diseases a special life study. Patients can be successfully treated by mail. ADVICE FREE. Letters STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Send description of symptoms; or, if not in need of remedies, send for our "Hints to Ladies," which gives novel and interesting information FOR LADIES ONLY. It will please you. Free. Address MRS. SARAH J. VAN BUREN, Secretary, 173 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored! DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Affections. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying expressage. Send name, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. *See principal druggists.*

CARD COLLECTORS—A handsome set of cards for 2-cent stamp. A. G. BASSETT, Rochester, N. Y

THEY were talking of shooting; when the minister, after some pretty tall stories had been told, remarked: "Once I had a trial; out of fifteen shots I missed one." He waited until the crowd had exhausted its compliments on his superior marksmanship, when he gravely added: "My brother shot fourteen times and I shot once—and missed." And he smiled just as innocently as if he had not accomplished anything particularly worth speaking of.

"Mother has Recovered,"

wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it has completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she has got well everyone about here is taking it." See adv.

A SUNDAY school teacher asked: "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew, but one little girl suggested "a lark." And then she explained: "Mamma said papa wouldn't be home until Monday, because he had gone off on a lark."

Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feel young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

IT is said in Arizona that a miner, doubting the capabilities of a certain assayer, got an old potato, dried it thoroughly, pounded it up fine and then submitted the powder for assay, and the result of the assay gave a yield of $40 to the ton.

A CHICAGOAN has announced that he has discovered a process by illuminating gas can be made from water. The Chicago people are ready to believe in it, as they have an idea that water must have been made for something or other.

Increase and Decrease.

The census show that the proportion of voters to the population is 1 to 5 74 100. The proportion of persons troubled with kidney and liver disorders has been alarmingly increasing, but since the almost universal use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure these diseases are rapidly diminishing.

FULL many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air; full many a nip is ta'en behind the screen, and cloves and coffee, too, are eaten there.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says that "more than one rough customer has never known how good he was until he killed somebody and heard the lawyer in charge sum up his virtues."

WHY they do not speak: Brown. "I never consider a dinner perfect without soup. I always have soup when I dine." Fogg. "And do you ever have anything else?"

THE interchangeable family ulster supplies a want long felt. In the possession of a young married couple it can be worn by either party.

What is beautiful? Why, Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed, and will not soil the finest linen fabric—a perfect toilet preparation and absolutely makes the hair grow on bald heads.

HOW rapidly a man loses all interest in politics and national finance when he shuts the door on his own thumb.

AN advertisement in the newspaper is worth two on the side of an old shed.

Allen's Brain Food

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 218 First av., N. Y.

OF two women choose the one that will have you.

THE beauty is not so bright as she is painted.

TWO IN a trade seldom agree.

SPEECH is cheap, but votes are what tell.

A WOMAN after his own heart is what pleaseth the man.

"Say Susan, have you lost your appetite? Are you weak and nervous? If so, 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' is what you want."

A SOFT answer turneth the stomach.

A BALD head is a fly's paradise.

DOES a standing joke require a seat?

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of Lumor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

A writer in the Nature holds that it is almost certain that woorara poison in large doses diminishes and finally abolishes all susceptibility to pain, as well as all power of motion, and that it may be looked upon as an anæsthetic, although not so powerful as chloroform, ether, or morphia.

Insects are endowed with much greater muscular energy, in proportion to their size, than other animals. Had a man of six feet muscular power proportioned to that of a flea, he could leap more than 300 feet, and lift a weight of ten thousand pounds. A species of beetle supports five hundred times its own weight; and another has been discovered which is stated, on good authority, to have gnawed a hole of an inch in diameter in the side of an iron canister by the power of its jaws.

The Provence roses of the south of France have a peculiar fragrance of their own, which is attributed to the fact that the bees carry the pollen of the orange blossoms into the rosebuds, and it is to the delicate flavoring of the orange that the attar made from these flowers owes its value.

Don't Die in the House,

Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

Rupture!

FEARFUL AILMENTS ARISING FROM RUPTURE AND TRUSSES.

RUPTURE BECOMES INFLAMED AND STRANGULATED, the early symptoms of which are colic pains, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety, and when reaching its full stage, equaled by the horrors of hydrophobia.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE EVENTUAL NERVOUS DEBILITY, impaired memory and indifference to amusements and stirring recreation, necessarily conducive to health and the prolongation of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTIONS, among the most deplorable of which is Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and depressed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory symptoms of which are occasional lassitude, drowsiness, backache, frequent disposition to urinate, and increasing indifference and inability to the social enjoyments of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES cause gradual and imperceptible undermining of the constitution, impairing the digestive functions, and thereby inducing fevers of the worst type.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES tax the energies and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physicial and social relations and mental devotions, and in the physical and mental pursuance of his business. In a word, it makes a man less than a man, and when, from one or the other of the foregoing afflictions he begins to realize his mortifying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commiseration.

The cure of rupture is effected by Sherman's method without an operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who can perform any kind of labor during treatment with safety from the danger of inflamed rupture, and without interfering with the cure.

Books and photographic likenesses of bad cases, before and after cure, mailed for 10c.

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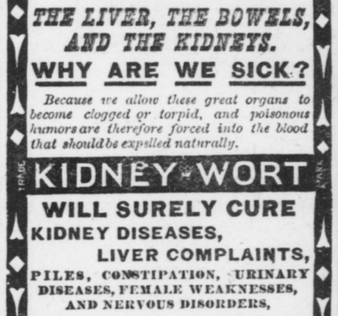

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No matter by what name the complaint may be designated, whether it be Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Boils, Erysipelas, or Salt-Rheum diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys Bladder, Womb, Skin, Liver, Stomach or Bowels, either chronic or constitutional, the virus of the disease is in the BLOOD which supplies the waste, and builds and repairs these organs and wasted tissues of the system. If the blood is unhealthy, the process of repair must be unsound.

THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT not only is a compensating remedy, but secures the harmonious action of each of the organs. It establishes throughout the entire system functional harmony, and supplies the blood-vessels with a pure and healthy current of new life. The skin, after a few days use of the Sarsaparillian, becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots and Skin Eruptions are removed; Sores and Ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands, that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured diseases or mercury, or from the use of Corrosive Sublimate, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparillian is continued a sufficient time to make its impression on the system.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few minutes, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be av